Validation Report

Delaware, SPS-1 Task Order 16, CLIN 2 August 7 to 8, 2007

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Aug-2007

1 Executive Summary

A visit was made to the Delaware 0100 on August 7 to 8, 2007 for the purposes of conducting a validation of the WIM system located on US 113 at milepost 25.04 north of the SR 579 intersection near Ellendale, DE. The SPS-1 is located in the righthand, southbound lane of a four-lane divided facility. The posted speed limit at this location is 55 mph. The LTPP lane is one of 4 lanes instrumented at this site. The validation procedures were in accordance with LTPP's SPS WIM Data Collection Guide dated August 21, 2001.

This is the first validation visit to this location since new quartz piezo sensors were installed for this lane only. The equipment was installed on July 10- 11, 2007 by IRDynamics as part of Phase 2 of the Pooled Fund Study.

This site meets all LTPP precision requirements except speed which is not considered sufficient to disqualify the site as having research quality data. The classification algorithm is currently not producing research quality data.

The site is instrumented with quartz piezo WIM and iSINC electronics. It is installed in portland cement concrete, 400 feet long.

The validation used the following trucks:

- 1) 5-axle tractor-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 78,050 lbs., the "golden" truck.
- 2) 5-axle tractor semi-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 63,890 lbs., the "partial" truck.

The validation speeds ranged from 42 to 55 miles per hour. The pavement temperatures ranged from 82 to 125 degrees Fahrenheit. The desired speed range was achieved during this validation. The desired 30 degree Fahrenheit temperature range was also achieved.

Table 1-1 Post-Validation results – 100100 – 08-Aug-2007

SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence	95 %Confidence Site Values	
	Limit of Error		
Single axles	±20 percent	$2.1 \pm 7.0\%$	Pass
Axle Groups	±15 percent	$0.3 \pm 8.0\%$	Pass
GVW	±10 percent	$0.6 \pm 6.2\%$	Pass
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph [2 km/hr]	$-0.2 \pm 1.6 \text{ mph}$	Fail
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft [150mm]	-0.2 ± 0.1 ft	Pass

Prepared: rwp Checked: bko

The pavement condition appeared to be satisfactory for conducting a performance evaluation. There were no distresses observed that would influence truck motions significantly. A visual survey determined that there is no discernable bouncing or

avoidance by trucks in the sensor area. No profile data has been collected at this site since installation. It is not known when a visit is scheduled to collect it. An amended report will be submitted when we the profile data becomes available.

If this site had been evaluated using ASTM E-1318-02 it would have met the conditions for a Type I site exclusive of wheel loads. LTPP does not validate WIM performance with respect to wheel loads.

Table 1-2 Results Based on ASTM E-1318-02 Test Procedures

	Limits for Allowable	Percent within	
Characteristic	Error	Allowable Error	Pass/Fail
Single Axles	± 20%	100%	Pass
Axle Groups	± 15%	100%	Pass
GVW	± 10%	100%	Pass

Prepared: rwp Checked: bko

This site needs five years of data to meet the goal of five years of research quality data.

2 Corrective Actions Recommended

There are no recommendations for equipment repair or replacement. This site is scheduled for semi-annual maintenance.

The vehicle classification algorithm should be watched given the misclassifications seen in other than Class 5 vehicles.

3 Post Calibration Analysis

This final analysis is based on test runs conducted August 8, 2007 between 7:56 am and 3:09 pm at test site 100100 on US 113. This SPS-1 site is at milepost 25.0 on the southbound, righthand lane of a four-lane divided facility. No auto-calibration was used during test runs. The two trucks used for the validation included:

- 1. 5-axle tractor-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and trailer with a standard rear tandem and air suspension loaded to 78,050 lbs., the "golden" truck.
- 2. 5-axle tractor semi-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 63,890 lbs., the "partial" truck.

Gross vehicle and axle weights of these trucks were determined through the use of a Delaware State certified platform scale located near Ellendale, DE.

Each truck made a total of 20 passes over the WIM scale at speeds ranging from approximately 42 to 55 miles per hour. The desired speed range was achieved during this validation. Pavement surface temperatures were recorded during the test runs ranging from about 82 to 125 degrees Fahrenheit. The desired 30 degree Fahrenheit temperature range was achieved. The computed values of 95% confidence limits of each statistic for the total population are in Table 3-1.

This site meets all LTPP precision requirements except speed which is not considered sufficient to disqualify the site as having research quality data.

Table 3-1 Post-Validation Results – 100100 – 08-Aug-2007

SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence Limit of Error	Site Values	Pass/Fail
Single axles	±20 percent	$2.1 \pm 7.0\%$	Pass
Axle Groups	±15 percent	$0.3 \pm 8.0\%$	Pass
GVW	±10 percent	$0.6 \pm 6.2\%$	Pass
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph [2 km/hr]	$-0.2 \pm 1.6 \text{ mph}$	Fail
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft [150mm]	-0.2 ± 0.1 ft	Pass

Prepared: rwp

2007

The test runs were conducted during the late morning and early afternoon hours, resulting in pavement temperatures ranging from warm to hot. The runs were also conducted at various speeds to determine the effects of these variables on the performance of the WIM scale. To investigate these effects, the data set was split into three speed groups and two temperature groups. The distribution of runs by speed and temperature is illustrated in Figure 3-1. The figure indicates that the desired distribution of speed and temperature combinations was not achieved for this set of validation runs. Runs at a "medium" temperature through the speed range were not obtainable.

The three speed groups were divided as follows: Low speed -42 to 46 mph, Medium speed -47 to 50 mph and High speed -51 + mph. The two temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 82 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature and 106 to 125 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.

Speed versus Temperature Combinations

Figure 3-1 Post-Validation Speed-Temperature Distribution – 100100 – 08-Aug-

A series of graphs was developed to investigate visually any sign of a relationship between speed or temperature and the scale performance.

Figure 3-2 shows the GVW Percent Error vs. Speed graph for the population as a whole. Although the mean errors for all three speed groups were well within tolerances, it appears that weights were slightly underestimated at lower speeds and slightly overestimated at higher speeds. It is unknown whether this trend continues beyond the 55 mph speed limit that is in effect on US 113. The 85th percentile speed for trucks at this location based on the speed and classification validation undertaken is 60 mph.

GVW Errors by Speed

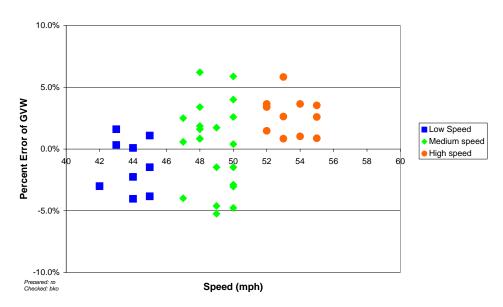


Figure 3-2 Post-validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed – 100100 – 08-Aug-2007

Figure 3-3 shows the relationship between temperature and GVW percentage error. These temperature errors do not appear to be biased above or below zero. There does not seem to be any temperature effect on the scale performance over the range of pavement temperatures that were encountered.

GVW Errors by Temperature

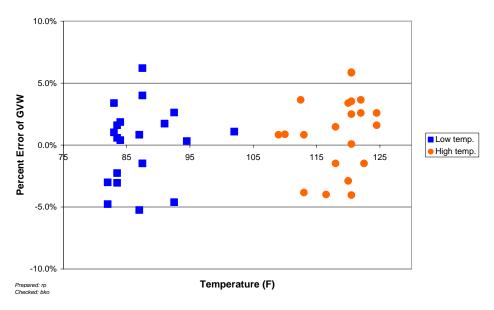


Figure 3-3 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature – 100100 – 08-Aug-2007

Figure 3-4 shows the relationship between the drive tandem spacing errors in feet and speeds. This graph is used as a potential indicator of classification errors due to failure to correctly identify spacings on a vehicle. Since the most common reference value is the drive tandem on a Class 9 vehicle, this is the spacing evaluated and plotted for validations. The error pattern is uniform over the entire range of speeds, holding steady at -0.1 to -0.2 feet.

Figure 3-4 Post-Validation Spacing vs. Speed – 100100 – 08-Aug-2007

3.1 Temperature-based Analysis

The two temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 82 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature and 106 to 125 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.

Table 3-2 Post-Validation Results by Temperature Bin – 100100 – 08-Aug-2007

Element	95%	Low	High
	Limit	Temperature	Temperature
		82 - 105 °F	106 - 125 °F
Single axles	<u>+</u> 20 %	$0.9 \pm 7.9\%$	$3.2 \pm 5.9\%$
Axle Groups	<u>+</u> 15 %	$-0.1 \pm 8.3\%$	$0.6 \pm 7.9\%$
GVW	<u>+</u> 10 %	$0.1 \pm 6.5\%$	$1.0 \pm 6.3\%$
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph	$-0.3 \pm 1.8 \text{ mph}$	$-0.1 \pm 1.5 \text{ mph}$
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft	-0.2 ± 0.1 ft	-0.2 ± 0.1 ft

Prepared: rwp Checked: bko

The results show little difference in the performance of the WIM scale at low and high pavement temperatures. There appears to be a very slight increase in estimated axle and GVW weights at higher temperatures which was not considered significant enough to

- 08-Aug-2007

warrant changing calibration factors with respect to temperature. The Pre-Validation test was performed over a much narrower range of temperature than the Post-Validation test but neither showed significant temperature effects on the scale.

Figure 3-5 is the distribution of GVW Errors versus Temperature by Truck graph. The results for neither truck show any significant response to changes in pavement temperature. Overall, the lighter, "partial" truck (diamonds) produced measurement errors that were slightly lower than those for the fully loaded "golden" truck (squares).

GVW Errors vs. Temperature by Truck 10.0% 5.0% 75 85 95 105 115 125 Golden Partial

-10.0% ______ Prepared: rp Checked: bko

Figure 3-5 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature by Truck – 100100

Figure 3-6 shows the relation between steering axle errors and temperature. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for calibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles.

Overall, the steering axle weight measurement errors were small. At lower temperatures, they had no bias. There was a small positive bias in the errors at higher pavement temperature levels.

Steering Axle Errors vs. Temperature

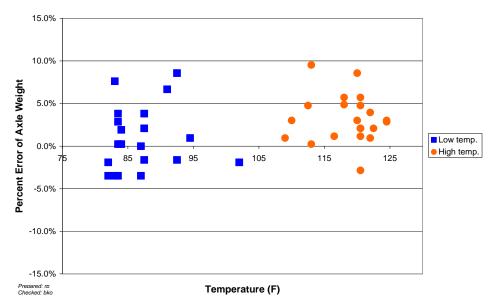


Figure 3-6 Post-Validation Steering Axle Error vs. Temperature by Group - 100100 - 08-Aug-2007

3.2 Speed-based Analysis

The three speed groups were divided using 42 to 46 mph for Low speed, 47 to 50 mph for Medium speed and 51+ mph for High speed.

Table 3-3 Post-Validation Results by Speed Bin – 100100 – 08-Aug-2007

Element	95% Limit	Low Speed 42 to 46 mph	Medium Speed 47 to 50 mph	High Speed 51+ mph
Single axles	<u>+</u> 20 %	$-0.2 \pm 5.7\%$	$2.3 \pm 7.2\%$	$3.6 \pm 7.7\%$
Axle Groups	<u>+</u> 15 %	$-1.6 \pm 8.3\%$	$-0.1 \pm 8.7\%$	$2.4 \pm 4.7\%$
GVW	<u>+</u> 10 %	$-1.3 \pm 4.9\%$	$0.2 \pm 7.1\%$	$2.7 \pm 3.4\%$
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph	$-0.4 \pm 2.0 \text{ mph}$	$-0.4 \pm 1.2 \text{ mph}$	$0.4 \pm 1.8 \text{ mph}$
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft	-0.1 ± 0.1 ft	-0.1 ± 0.1 ft	-0.2 ± 0.1 ft

Prepared: rwp Checked: bko

For each of the weight categories, truck speed had a similar effect on the WIM scale. Speeds below 47 mph yielded slight under-estimation of actual values and speeds above 50 mph caused small over-estimation of actual values.

Since truck traffic at this location typically traveled at speeds above 55 mph, it would be useful to know if this trend continues beyond the range of test truck speeds (42-55 mph).

Figure 3-7 illustrates the speed sensitivity of GVW errors for each of the two trucks independently. Overall, the measurement errors for the lighter "partial" truck (diamonds)

are slightly lower than for the heavier "golden" truck (squares). Both however trend upwards at a similar rate as speeds increase.

GVW Errors vs. Speed

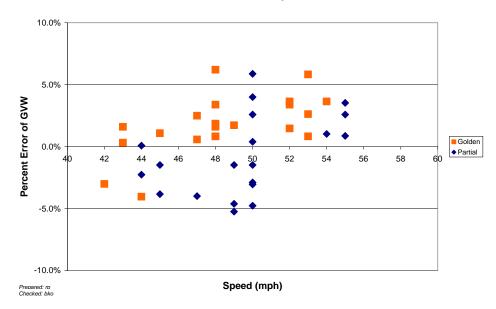


Figure 3-7 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed by Truck-100100-08-Aug-2007

Figure 3-8 shows the relation between steering axle errors and speed. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for autocalibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles.

Figure 3-8, Post-Validation Steering Axle Percent Error vs. Speed looks very similar to Figure 3-2, Post-validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed. In both cases, the mean errors for all three speed groups were well within tolerances. It appears that GVW was slightly underestimated at lower speeds and slightly overestimated at higher speeds, whereas steering axle weight bias was near zero at low speeds and slightly positive at higher speeds.

Steering Axle Errors vs. Speed

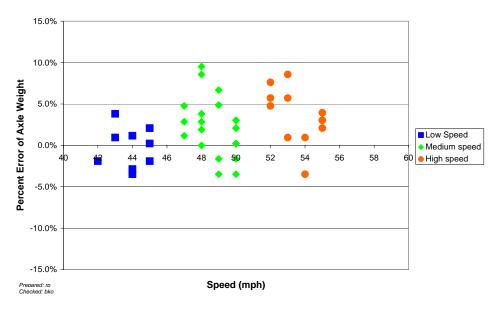


Figure 3-8 Post-Validation Steering Axle Percent Error vs. Speed by Group -100100-08-Aug-2007

Figure 3-9 shows the same information broken down by truck. This graph clearly shows that the effect of speed in steering axle weight measurement error is most pronounced for the fully loaded "golden" truck (squares). Measurement errors for the lighter "partial" truck (diamonds) remain near zero at low and high speeds.

Steering Axle Errors by Truck

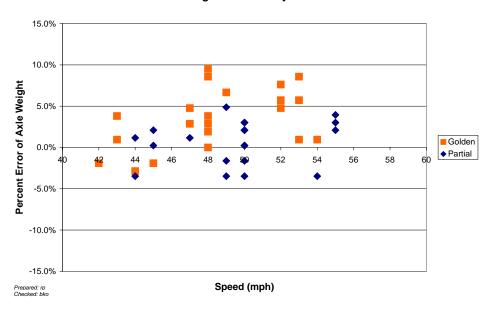


Figure 3-9 Post-Validation Steering Axle Percent Error by Truck and Speed – 100100 – 08-Aug-2007

3.3 Classification Validation

This LTPP installed site uses the FHWA 13-bin classification scheme and the LTPP classification algorithm mod 3. Classification 15 has been added to define unclassified vehicles.

The classification validation is intended to find gross errors in vehicle classification, not to validate the installed algorithm. A sample of 135 trucks was collected at the site. Video was taken at the site to provide ground truth for the evaluation. Based on a 100 percent sample it was determined that there are no unknown vehicles and no unclassified vehicles.

The second check is the ability of the algorithm to correctly distinguish between truck classes with no more than 2% errors in such classifications. Table 3-4 has the classification error rates by class. The overall misclassification rate is 5.8%.

Table 3-4 Truck Misclassification Percentages for 100100 – 08-Aug-2007

Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error
4	100	5	7.5	6	10
7	0				
8	0	9	3.0	10	N/A
11	N/A	12	N/A	13	N/A

Prepared: rwp Checked: bko

The misclassification percentage is computed as the probability that a pair containing the class of interest does NOT include a match. Thus if there are eight pairs of observations with at least one Class 9 and only six of them are matches, the error rate is 25 percent. The percent error and the mean differences reported below do not represent the same statistic. It is possible to have error rates greater than 0 with a mean difference of zero.

Table 3-5 Truck Classification Mean Differences for 100100 – 08-Aug-2007

Class	Mean	Class	Mean	Class	Mean
	Difference		Difference		Difference
4	-100	5	-2.6	6	0.0
7	0				
8	0	9	0	10	N/A
11	N/A	12	N/A	13	N/A

Prepared: rwp Checked: bko

These error rates are normalized to represent how many vehicles of the class are expected to be over or under-counted for every hundred of that class observed by the equipment. Thus a value of 0 means the class is identified correctly on average. A number between -1 and -100 indicates at least that number of vehicles either missed or not assigned to the class by the equipment. It is not possible to miss more than all of them or one hundred out of one hundred. Numbers 1 or larger indicate at least how many more vehicles are assigned to the class than the actual "hundred observed". Classes marked Unknown (UNK) are those identified by the equipment but no vehicles of the type were seen by the observer. There is no way to tell how many vehicles of that type might

actually exist. N/A means no vehicles of the class were recorded by either the equipment or the observer.

Almost all observed errors involved Class 4 (buses) mistaken for Class 5 (2-axle, 6-tire) trucks or Class 5 trucks mistaken for Class 3 (pickup) trucks. The large rates for Class 4 vehicles are based on 1 observation. Thirty percent of the observed sample was Class 5 vehicles.

3.4 Evaluation by ASTM E-1318 Criteria

The ASTM E-1318 criteria for a successful validation of Type I sites is 95% of the observed errors within the limits for allowable errors for each of the relevant statistics. If this site had been evaluated using ASTM E-1318-02 it would have met the conditions for a Type I site exclusive of wheel loads. LTPP does not validate WIM performance with respect to wheel loads.

Table 3-6 Results of Validation Using ASTM E-1318-02 Criteria

Characteristic	Limits for Allowable Error	Percent within Allowable Error	Pass/Fail
Single Axles	± 20%	100%	Pass
Axle Groups	± 15%	100%	Pass
GVW	± 10%	100%	Pass

Prepared: rwp Checked: bko

4 Pavement Discussion

The pavement condition did not appear to influence truck movement across the sensors.

4.1 Profile Analysis

Profile data collected in the year prior to the site visit do not exist. A site visit to collect profile data has not been scheduled. An amended report will be submitted when the profile data becomes available.

4.2 Distress Survey and Any Applicable Photos

During a visual survey of the pavement no distresses that would influence truck movement across the WIM scales were noted.

4.3 Vehicle-pavement Interaction Discussion

A visual observation of the trucks as they approach, traverse and leave the sensor area did not indicate any visible motion of the trucks that would affect the performance of the WIM scales. Trucks appear to track down the wheel path and daylight cannot be seen between the tires of any of the sensors for the equipment.

5 Equipment Discussion

The traffic monitoring equipment at this location includes quartz piezo WIM and iSINC electronics. These sensors are installed in a Portland cement concrete pavement about 400 ft in length. The roadway outside this short section is also Portland cement concrete.

Since the last validation, a new cabinet was installed with ISINC electronics to monitor newly installed quartz piezo sensors on the right hand southbound (LTPP) lane only. Previously installed equipment was still in operation on the remaining lanes.

5.1 Pre-Evaluation Diagnostics

A complete electronic check of all systems components including in-road sensors, electrical power, and telephone service was performed. All sensors and system components were found to be within operating parameters.

5.2 Calibration Process

The equipment required no iterations of the calibration process between the initial 40 runs and the final 40 runs. In both the initial 40 and final 40 runs, passing results were obtained for all categories of weight measurements. Since the desired pavement temperature range was not achieved during the first runs, the second set of runs was started during the early morning hours so the equipment validation would include some cool pavement temperatures runs.

No changes were made to calibration factors between the initial and final 40 runs.

5.3 Summary of Traffic Sheet 16s

This site has validation information from previous visits as well as the current one in the tables below. Table 5-1 has the information for TRF_CALIBRATION_AVC for Sheet 16s submitted prior to this validation as well as the information for the current visit. The table entries for 2003 were generated from previously installed equipment which is not currently in use at the site.

Table 5-1 Classification Validation History – 100100 – 08-Aug-2007

Date	Method		Percent			
		Class 9	Class 8	Class 5	Other 2	Unclassified
8-Aug -2007	Manual	3.0%	0.0%	7.5%		0.0%
7-Aug- 2007	Manual	0.0	0.0%	21.7%		0.0%
28-Oct- 2003	Manual	3.0%	1.0%			0.0%

Prepared: rwp Checked: bko

Table 5-2 has the information for TRF_CALIBRATION_WIM for the current visit.

Table 5-2 Weight Validation History – 100100 – 08-Aug-2007

Date	Method	Mean Error and (SD)			
		GVW	Single Axles	Tandem Axles	
8-Aug_2007	Test Trucks	1.1 (2.9)	2.3 (3.3)	0.5 (5.0)	
7-Aug-2007	Test Trucks	0.6 (3.1)	2.1 (3.5)	0.3 (4.0)	

Prepared: rwp Checked: bko

5.4 Projected Maintenance/Replacement Requirements

There is no foreseen requirement for replacement or overhaul of any equipment at this site other than the scheduled semi-annual maintenance.

6 Pre-Validation Analysis

This pre-validation analysis is based on test runs conducted August 7, 2007 between 10:22 am and 4:22 pm at 100100. This SPS-1 site is at milepost 25.0 on US 113 in the southbound, righthand lane of a four-lane divided facility. No auto-calibration was used during test runs. The two trucks used for initial validation included:

- 1. 5-axle tractor semi-trailer combination with a tractor having an air suspension and trailer with standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 78,320 lbs., the "golden" truck.
- 2. 5-axle tractor semi-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 64,040 lbs., the "partial" truck.

For the initial validation each truck made a total of 20 passes over the WIM scale at speeds ranging from approximately 42 to 55 miles per hour. The desired speed range was achieved during this validation. Pavement surface temperatures were recorded during the test runs ranging from about 99 to 119 degrees Fahrenheit. The desired 30 degree Fahrenheit temperature range was not achieved. The computed values of 95% confidence limits of each statistic for the total population are in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Pre-Validation Results – 100100 – 07-Aug-2007

SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence	Site Values	Pass/Fail
	Limit of Error		
Single axles	±20 percent	$2.3 \pm 6.7\%$	Pass
Axle Groups	±15 percent	$0.5 \pm 9.9\%$	Pass
GVW	±10 percent	$1.1 \pm 6.0\%$	Pass
Speed	<u>+1 mph [2 km/hr]</u>	-0.2 ± 1.8 mph	Fail
Axle spacing	+ 0.5 ft [150mm]	-0.2 ± 0.1 ft	Pass

Prepared: rwp Checked: bko

Test runs were conducted during the late morning and early afternoon hours. Pavement temperatures were high and remained within a narrow range during the tests. The runs were conducted at various speeds to determine the effects of these variables on the performance of the WIM scale. To investigate these effects, the dataset was split into three speed groups and two temperature groups. The distribution of runs within these groupings is illustrated in Figure 6-1. The figure indicates that the desired distribution of speed and temperature combinations was not achieved for this set of validation runs.

The three speed groups were divided into 42 to 45 mph for Low speed, 46 to 51 mph for Medium speed and 52+ mph for High speed. The two temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 99 to 113 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature and 114 to 119 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.



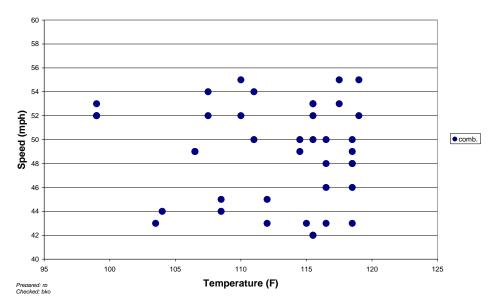


Figure 6-1 Pre-Validation Speed-Temperature Distribution – 100100 – 07-Aug-2007

A series of graphs was developed to investigate visually for any sign of any relationship between speed or temperature and the scale performance.

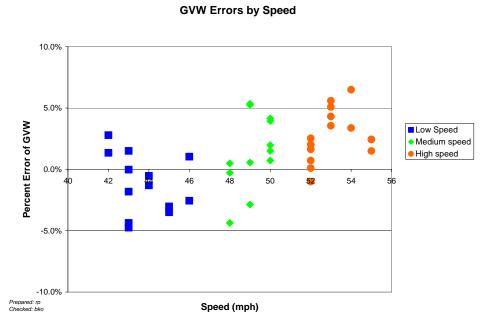


Figure 6-2 Pre-validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed – 100100 – 07-Aug-2007

Figure 6-2 shows the GVW Percent Error vs. Speed graph for the population as a whole. It is unknown whether this trend continues beyond the 55 mph speed limit on US 113.

-10.0%

Prepared: rp Checked: bko

Figure 6-3 shows the relationship between temperature and GVW percentage error. These temperature errors appear to have a very slight positive bias but there does not seem to be any temperature effect on the scale performance over the range of pavement temperatures that were encountered.

10.0% 5.0% 95 100 105 110 115 120 125 Low temp. High temp.

Figure 6-3 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature – 100100 – 07-Aug-2007

Temperature (F)

Figure 6-4 shows the relationship between the drive tandem spacing errors in feet and speeds. This graph is used as a potential indicator of classification errors due to failure to correctly identify spacings on a vehicle. Since the most common reference value is the drive tandem on a Class 9 vehicle, this is the spacing evaluated and plotted for validations. The error pattern is uniform over the entire range of speeds, holding steady at -0.1 to -0.2 feet.

GVW Errors by Temperature

Drive Tandem Spacing vs. Radar Speed

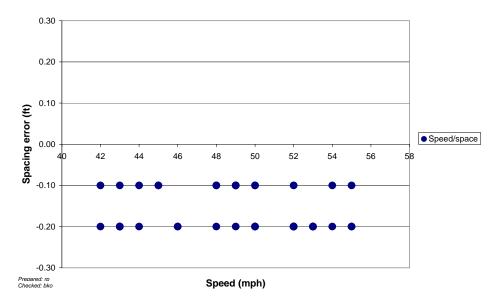


Figure 6-4 Pre-Validation Spacing vs. Speed - 100100 – 07-Aug-2007

6.1 Temperature-based Analysis

The two temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 99 to 113 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature and 114 to 119 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.

Table 6-2 Pre-Validation Results by Temperature Bin – 100100 – 07-Aug-2007

Element	95% Limit	Low Temperature 99 - 113 °F	High Temperature 114 - 119 °F
Single axles	<u>+</u> 20 %	$2.0 \pm 8.1\%$	$2.5 \pm 6.1\%$
Axle Groups	<u>+</u> 15 %	$0.0 \pm 11.1\%$	$0.9 \pm 9.2\%$
GVW	<u>+</u> 10 %	$0.6 \pm 6.7\%$	$1.4 \pm 5.8\%$
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph	$-0.2 \pm 2.6 \text{ mph}$	$-0.1 \pm 1.5 \text{ mph}$
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft	-0.2 ± 0.1 ft	-0.2 ± 0.1 ft

Prepared: rwp Checked: bko

Table 6-2 shows little or no effect of pavement temperature on the WIM scale performance. In each of the weight and spacing measurement categories, a Pass condition was achieved for in both the upper and lower temperature ranges.

Figure 6-5 shows the distribution of GVW Errors versus Temperature by Truck. The results for neither truck show any significant response to changes in pavement temperature. During the Post-Validation test, the lighter, "partial" truck (diamonds) produced measurement errors that were slightly lower than those for the fully loaded "golden" truck (squares) but this is not the case here.

GVW Errors vs. Temperature by Truck

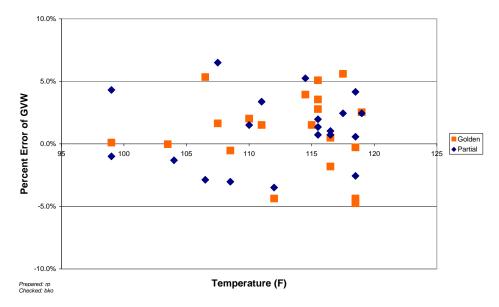


Figure 6-5 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature by Truck-100100-07-Aug-2007

Figure 6-6 shows the relation between steering axle errors and temperature. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for autocalibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles.

Overall, the steering axle weight measurement errors were small. The same positive bias that was found during the high temperature runs of the Post-Validation test can be seen here at similar temperatures.

Steering Axle Errors vs. Temperature

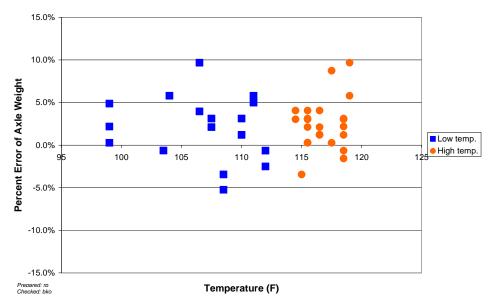


Figure 6-6 Pre-Validation Steering Axle Error vs. Temperature by Group – 100100 – 07-Aug-2007

6.2 Speed-based Analysis

The speed groups were divided as follows: Low speed -42 to 45 mph, Medium speed -46 to 51 mph and High speed -52+ mph.

Table 6-3 Pre-Validation Results by Speed Bin – 100100 – 07-Aug-2007

Element	95% Limit	Low Speed 42 to 45 mph	Medium Speed 46 to 51 mph	High Speed 52+ mph
Single axles	+20 %	$-0.9 \pm 6.6\%$	$3.2 \pm 5.1\%$	$3.8 \pm 6.0\%$
Axle Groups	<u>+</u> 15 %	$-1.6 \pm 10.2\%$	$0.4 \pm 11.7\%$	$2.2 \pm 7.3\%$
GVW	<u>+</u> 10 %	$-1.2 \pm 5.6\%$	$1.4 \pm 6.4\%$	$2.7 \pm 4.4\%$
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph	$0.3 \pm 2.7 \text{ mph}$	$-0.5 \pm 1.6 \text{ mph}$	$-0.2 \pm 1.3 \text{ mph}$
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft	-0.2 ± 0.1 ft	-0.2 ± 0.1 ft	-0.2 ± 0.1 ft

Prepared: rwp Checked: bko

Table 6-3 shows Pass conditions for each weight and spacing measurement category at each of the low, medium and high truck speed ranges. As with the Post-Validation results, it is apparent that the weight measurement error is slightly positive at high speeds and slightly negative at lower ones.

Figure 6-7 shows the GVW errors versus speed broken down by truck. Here the fully loaded "golden" trucks (squares) and the lighter "partial" truck (diamonds) produced almost identical patterns. This contrasts somewhat with the Post-Validation results where the heavier truck produced slightly more positive GVW errors. During both tests, the errors tended to become more positive as speeds increased.

GVW Errors vs. Speed

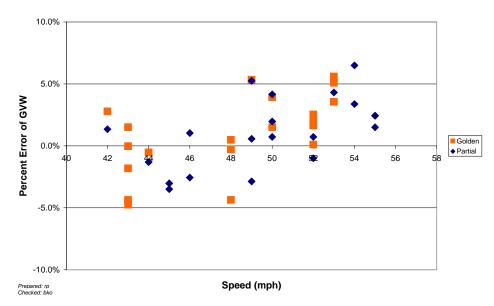


Figure 6-7 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed Group - 100100 –07-Aug-2007

Figure 6-8 shows the relation between steering axle errors and speed. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for calibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles. In Figure 6-8 it appears that steering axle weight bias was near zero at low speeds and slightly positive at the higher speeds.

Steering Axle Errors vs. Speed

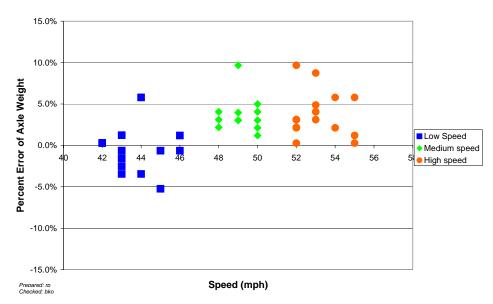


Figure 6-8 Pre-Validation Steering Axle Percent Error vs. Speed Group - 100100 - 07-Aug-2007

Figure 6-9 shows the same information broken down by truck. This graph shows that the effect of speed in steering axle weight measurement error is slightly most pronounced for the fully loaded "golden" truck (squares). Measurement errors for the lighter "partial" truck (diamonds) remain closer to zero at low and high speeds.



Figure 6-9 Pre-Validation Steering Axle Percent Error by Truck and Speed - 100100 -07-Aug-2007

6.3 Classification Validation

This LTPP installed site uses the FHWA 13-bin classification scheme and the LTPP ETG mod 3 classification algorithm. Classification 15 has been added to define unclassified vehicles.

The classification validation is intended to find gross errors in vehicle classification, not to validate the installed algorithm. A sample of two hours of data was collected at the site. The classification identification is to identify gross errors in classification, not validate the classification algorithm. Video was taken at the site to provide ground truth for the evaluation. Based on a 100 percent sample it was determined that there are zero unknown vehicles and less than 1.0 percent unclassified vehicles. The single observed unclassified vehicle was a Class 5 truck with no unusual characteristics.

The second check is the ability of the algorithm to correctly distinguish between truck classes with no more than 2% errors in such classifications. Table 6-4 has the classification error rates by class. The overall misclassification rate is 11.1%.

Table 6-4 Truck Misclassification Percentages for 100100 – 07-Aug-2007

Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error
4	100	5	21.7	6	0
7	0				
8	0	9	0	10	0
11	N/A	12	N/A	13	N/A

Prepared: rwp Checked: bko

The misclassification percentage is computed as the probability that a pair containing the class of interest does NOT include a match. Thus if there are eight pairs of observations with at least one Class 9 and only six of them a re matches, the error rate is 25 percent. The percent error and the mean differences reported below do not represent the same statistic. It is possible to have error rates greater than 0 with a mean difference of zero.

Table 6-5 Truck Classification Mean Differences for 100100 – 07-Aug-2007

Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference
4	-100	5	15.8	6	0
7	0				
8	0	9	0	10	0
11	N/A	12	N/A	13	N/A

Prepared: rwp Checked: bko

These error rates are normalized to represent how many vehicles of the class are expected to be over- or under-counted for every hundred of that class observed by the equipment. Thus a value of 0 means the class is identified correctly on average. A number between -1 and -100 indicates at least that number of vehicles either missed or not assigned to the class by the equipment. It is not possible to miss more than all of them or one hundred out of one hundred. Numbers 1 or larger indicate at least how many more vehicles are assigned to the class than the actual "hundred observed". Classes marked

Unknown are those identified by the equipment but no vehicles of the type were seen the observer. There is no way to tell how many vehicles of that type might actually exist. N/A means no vehicles of the class were recorded by either the equipment or the observer.

The large rates for Class 4 vehicles are based on 2 observations. Thirty percent of the observed sample was Class 5 vehicles.

6.4 Evaluation by ASTM E-1318 Criteria

The ASTM E-1318 criteria for a successful validation of Type I sites is 95% of the observed errors within the limits for allowable errors for each of the relevant statistics. If this site had been evaluated using ASTM E-1318-02 it would have met the conditions for a Type I site exclusive of wheel loads. LTPP does not validate WIM performance with respect to wheel loads.

Table 6-6 Results of Validation Using ASTM E-1318-02 Criteria

	Limits for Allowable	Percent within	D /E 1
Characteristic	Error	Allowable Error	Pass/Fail
Single Axles	± 20%	100%	Pass
Axle Groups	± 15%	100%	Pass
GVW	± 10%	100%	Pass

Prepared: rwp Checked: bko

7 Data Availability and Quality

As of August 7, 2007 this site does not have at least 5 years of research quality data. Research quality data is defined to be at least 210 days in a year of data of known calibration meeting LTPP's precision requirements.

Data that has validation information available has been reviewed in light of the patterns present in the two weeks immediately following a validation/calibration activity. A determination of research quality data is based on the consistency with the validation pattern. Data that follows consistent and rational patterns in the absence of calibration information may be considered nominally of research quality pending validation information with which to compare it. Data that is inconsistent with expected patterns and has no supporting validation information is not considered research quality.

There has been no data previously provided for this location.

GVW graphs and characteristics associated with them are used as data screening tools. As a result classes constituting more that ten percent of the truck population are considered major sub-groups whose evaluation characteristics should be identified for use in screening. The typical values to be used for reviewing incoming data after a validation are determined starting with data from the day after the completion of a validation. No downloaded data from this site after the validation is available to identify typical patterns.

8 Data Sheets

The following is a listing of data sheets incorporated in Appendix A.

```
Sheet 19 – Truck 1 – 3S2 loaded air suspension (3 pages)
Sheet 19 – Truck 2 – 3S2 partially loaded air suspension (3 pages)
Weigh tickets (2 pages)
Sheet 20 – Classification verification – Pre-Validation (2 pages)
Sheet 20 – Classification verification – Post-Validation (3 pages)
Sheet 21 – Pre-Validation (3 pages)
Sheet 21 – Post-Validation (3 pages)
Test Truck Photographs (7 pages)

LTPP Mod 3 Classification Scheme (1 page)
```

9 Updated Handout Guide and Sheet 17

Final System Parameters (1 page)

A copy of the handout has been included following this page. It includes a current Sheet 17 with all applicable maps and photographs.

10 Updated Sheet 18

A current Sheet 18 indicating the contacts, conditions for assessments and evaluations has been attached following the updated handout guide.

11 Traffic Sheet 16(s)

Sheet 16s for the pre-validation and post-validation conditions are attached following the current Sheet 18 information at the very end of the report.

POST-VISIT HANDOUT GUIDE FOR SPS WIM VALIDATION

STATE: Delaware

SHRP ID: 0100

1.	General Information	. 3
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3.	Agenda	. 3
	Site Location/ Directions	
5.	Truck Route Information	. 5
6.	Sheet 17 – Delaware (100100)	. 6

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1	
Photo 2 - 10_0100_Downstream_From_Site_08_08_07.JPG	10
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Photo 4 - 10_0100_Cabinet_Interior_Back_08_08_07.JPG	
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Photo 8 - 10_0100_Loop_Sensor (Leading)_08_08_07.JPG	13
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1. General Information

SITE ID: 100100

LOCATION: US 113 SB (Mile Post: 25.04) (North of SR 579, Ellendale)

VISIT DATE: August 7, 2007

VISIT TYPE: Validation

2. Contact Information

POINTS OF CONTACT:

Validation Team Leader: Randy Plett, (775) 825-5885, rwplett@mactec.com

Highway Agency: Wayne Kling, 302-760-2400, wayne.kling@state.de.us Joe Cantalupo, 302-760-2121, joseph.cantalupo@state.de.us

FHWA COTR: Debbie Walker, 202-493-3068, deborah.walker@fhwa.dot.gov

FHWA Division Office Liaison: *Rosemary Samick*, 302-734-5324, rosemary.samick@fhwa.dot.gov

LTPP SPS WIM WEB PAGE: http://www.tfhrc.gov/pavement/ltpp/spstraffic/index.htm

3. Agenda

BRIEFING DATE: No briefing requested for this visit.

ON SITE PERIOD: August 7th and 8th, 2007

TRUCK ROUTE CHECK: See Route Map

4. Site Location/ Directions

NEAREST AIRPORT: Philadelphia International Airport, Philadelphia, PA

DIRECTIONS TO THE SITE: Near Intersection of US 113 and SR 579

MEETING LOCATION: On site at 9:00 AM, August 7, 2007.

WIM SITE LOCATION: On US 113 Southbound just North of SR 579

WIM SITE LOCATION MAP: See Figure 4.1

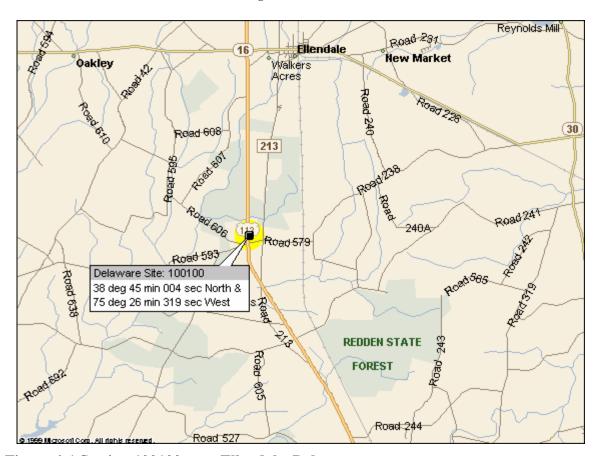


Figure 4-1 Section 100100 near Ellendale, Delaware

5. Truck Route Information

ROUTE RESTRICTIONS: None

SCALE LOCATION: Royster-Clark, Inc., 250 N. Rehoboth Blvd., Milford, DE

TRUCK ROUTE:

- 0.660 miles to Southbound turn around (38^o 45' 258'' North and 75^o 26' 175'' West)
- 1.376 miles slow turn around to go Northbound or
- 1.813 miles high speed turn around past WIM to go Northbound (38^o 46' 799'' North and 75^o 26' 311'' West)

6. Sheet 17 – Delaware (100100)

1.* ROUTE _	<u>US113</u>	_ MILEPOST _	25.04_	_ LTPP DIRI	ECTION - NS E W
Neares	st SPS section	upstream of the	e site0	010	Sag vertical Y/N _41 _26 ft
3.* LANE CO Lanes	ONFIGURAT in LTPP dire			Lane width	_12_ ft
Media	$\frac{1-p}{2-p}$ $\frac{3-g}{4-p}$	hysical barrier <u>rass</u>		Shoulder -	1 – curb and gutter 2 – paved AC 3 – paved PCC 4 – unpaved 5 – none
Should	der width _1	2ft			
4.* PAVEME	NT TYPE _	Port	land Con	crete Cement	<u> </u>
Date <u>8/7/20</u> Date <u>8/7/20</u> Date	007 Filer 007 Filer Filename:		<u>Upstream</u> Downstre	From_Site_	08 08 07.JPG ite 08 08 07.JPG
6. * SENSOR	SEQUENCE	E			
7. * REPLAC REPLAC REPLAC	EMENT AND EMENT AND EMENT AND	D/OR GRINDIN D/OR GRINDIN D/OR GRINDIN	IG IG IG	/	/ /
distand Interse distand	ection/drivewa ceection/drivewa ce	ay within 300 m —	downstre	eam of sensor	cation Y / <u>N</u> clocation Y / <u>N</u>
9. DRAINA	GE (Bending	plate and load c	ell systen	is only)	1 – Open to ground2 – Pipe to culvert3 – None
		te flush fines from		vstem Y / N	

10. * CABINET LOCATION

	pad as LTPP lane \underline{Y} / N Median Y / \underline{N} Behind barrier Y / \underline{N}
	e from edge of traveled lane _50_ ft
	e from system5 _0 ft
TYPE	
CABINET AC	CESS controlled by LTPP / STATE / JOINT?
	one numberTom Hrupsa 302-222-5931
	ohone numberMike Sommers 302-659-2024
1	
11. * POWER	
Distance to cab AC in cabinet?	oinet from drop615 ft Overhead / underground / solar
	erDel Electric Co-opPhone number
Service provide	22Ber Breenie ee epr none nameer
	
12. * TELEPHONE	
Distance to cab	oinet from drop ft Overhead / <u>under ground</u> / cell?
	er _Verizon(302-856-5666)Phone Number
1	_
13.* SYSTEM (softw	are & version no.)ADR
3000	
Computer conn	nection – RS232 / Parallel port / USB / Other
14. * TEST TRUCK T	'URNAROUND time~6 minutes
DISTANCE	~ 5 <u> </u>
15. PHOTOS	FILENAME
Power source	
Phone source	
Cabinet exterior	_10_0100_Cabinet_Exterior_08_08_07.JPG_
Cabinet interior	_10_0100_Cabinet_Interior_Back_08_08_07.JPG
	_10_0100_Cabinet_Interior_Front_08_08_07.JPG
Weight sensors	_10_0100_Weight_Sensor (Leading)_08_08_07.JPG
	10_0100_Weight_Sensor (Trailing)_08_08_07.JPG
Classification sensors	<u>N/A</u>
Other sensors	<u>10_0100_Loop_Sensor (Leading)_08_08_07.JPG</u>
	10_0100_Loop_Sensor (Trailing)_08_08_07.JPG_
Description <u>Loops</u>	
Other	10_0100_Scale_Exterior_08_08_07.JPG
	10_0100_Scale_Interior_08_08_07.JPG
	at sensors on LTPP lane
10_0100_Dc	ownstream_From_Site_08_08_07.JPG_
Upstream direction at	sensors on LTPP lane

10_0100_Upstream_From_Site_08_08_07.JPG

COMMENTS78'6" End of 104 to Concre	ete
COMPLETED BY Randy Plett and Dean	Wolf
PHONE _301-210-5105	DATE COMPLETED _8/7/2007

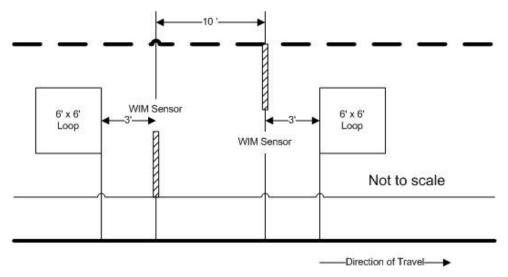


Figure 6-1 Equipment Layout 100100

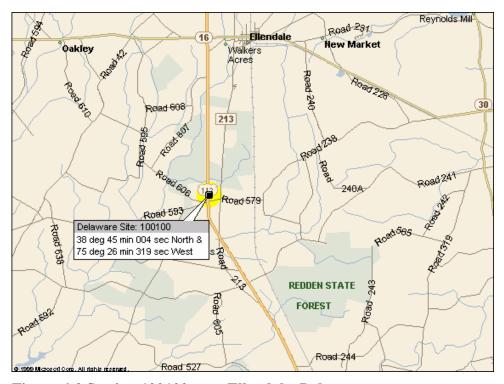


Figure 6-2 Section 100100 near Ellendale, Delaware



 $Photo~1-10_0100_Upstream_From_Site_08_08_07.JPG$



Photo 2 - 10_0100_Downstream_From_Site_08_08_07.JPG



Photo 3 - 10_0100_Cabinet_Exterior_08_08_07.JPG



Photo 4 - 10_0100_Cabinet_Interior_Back_08_08_07.JPG



Photo 5 - 10_0100_Cabinet_Interior_Front_08_08_07.JPG



Photo 6 - 10_0100_Weight_Sensor (Leading)_08_08_07.JPG



Photo 7 - 10_0100_Weight_Sensor (Trailing)_08_08_07.JPG



Photo 8 - 10_0100_Loop_Sensor (Leading)_08_08_07.JPG



Photo 9 - 10_0100_Loop_Sensor (Trailing)_08_08_07.JPG

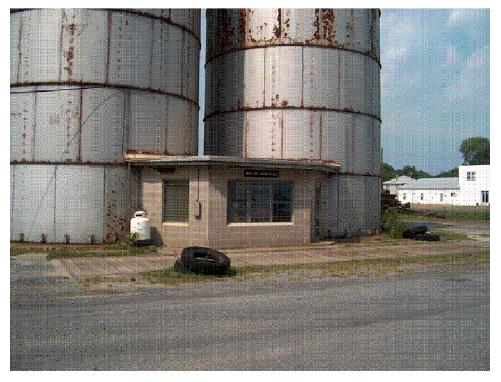


Photo 10 - 10_0100_Scale_Exterior_08_08_07.JPG



Photo 11 - 10_0100_Scale_Interior_08_08_07.JPG

SHEET 18	STATE CODE	[10]
LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA	SPS PROJECT ID	[0100]
WIM SITE COORDINATION	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) <u>8/7/2007</u>	

1.	DA	ATA PROCESSING –
	a.	Down load − State only LTPP read only LTPP download LTPP download and copy to state
	b.	Data Review – State per LTPP guidelines State – Weekly Twice a Month Monthly Quarterly LTPP
	c.	Data submission – State – Weekly Twice a month Monthly Quarterly LTPP
2.	ΕÇ	QUIPMENT –
	a.	Purchase – State LTPP
	b.	Installation − ☐ Included with purchase ☐ Separate contract by State ☐ State personnel ☐ LTPP contract
	c.	Maintenance – Contract with purchase – Expiration Date _5 years from installation Separate contract LTPP – Expiration Date Separate contract State – Expiration Date State personnel
	d.	Calibration – Vendor State LTPP
	e.	Manuals and software control – State LTPP
	f.	Power – i. Type – ii. Payment – State Underground Solar II. Payment – LTPP N/A

SHEET 18	STATE CODE	[10]
LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA	SPS PROJECT ID	[0100]
WIM SITE COORDINATION	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) <u>8/7/2007</u>	

	g.	Communication –
		i. Type – ii. Payment – ☐ Landline ☐ State ☐ Cellular ☐ LTPP ☐ Other ☐ N/A
3.	PA	AVEMENT –
	a.	Type − ☐ Portland Concrete Cement ☐ Asphalt Concrete
	b.	Allowable rehabilitation activities – Always new Replacement as needed Grinding and maintenance as needed Maintenance only No remediation
	c.	Profiling Site Markings – Permanent Temporary
4.	ON	N SITE ACTIVITIES –
	a.	WIM Validation Check - advance notice required days _ weeks
	b.	Notice for straightedge and grinding check
		ii. Accept grinding – State LTPP
	c.	Authorization to calibrate site – State only LTPP
	d.	Calibration Routine – LTPP – Semi-annually Annually State per LTPP protocol – Semi-annually Annually State other –

SHEET 18	STATE CODE	[10]
LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA	SPS PROJECT ID	[0100]
WIM SITE COORDINATION	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) <u>8/7/2007</u>	

	e.		Vehicles			
		i.	Trucks – 1st – <u>Air suspension 3S2</u> 2nd – <u>_3S2 different weigh</u> 3rd – <u></u> 4th – <u></u>	State at/suspension State State State	□ LTPP □ State □ LTPP □ LTPP	⊠ LTPP
		ii.	Loads –	State	 LTPP	
		iii.	Drivers –	State	LTPP	
	f.	Contr	ractor(s) with prior successful exp	erience in WIM	I calibration in	state:
		_				
	g.	Acces i.	ss to cabinet Personnel Access – State only Joint LTPP			
		ii.	Physical Access – Key Combination			
	h.	State	personnel required on site –	☐Yes ☐No)	
	i.	Traffi	ic Control Required –	☐Yes ☐No)	
	j.	Enfor	rcement Coordination Required –	☐Yes ☐No)	
5.	SI'a.		ECIFIC CONDITIONS – s and accountability –			
	b.	Repor	rts –			
	c.	Other	:			
	d.	Speci	al Conditions –			
6.	CC	ONTAC	CTS –			
	a.	Equip	oment (operational status, access,	etc.) –		
			Name: Roy Czinku	Pho	ne: <u>(306) 653-6</u> 6	<u>627</u>
			Agency: <u>IRD</u>			

SHEET 18	STATE CODE	[10]
LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA	SPS PROJECT ID	[<u>0100</u>]
WIM SITE COORDINATION	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) <u>8/7/2007</u>	

b.	Maintenance (equipment) –	
	Name: Roy Czinku	Phone:(306) 653-6627
	Agency: <u>IRD</u>	-
c.	Data Processing and Pre-Visit Data –	
	Name: Roy Czinku	Phone:(306) 653-6627
	Agency: <u>IRD</u>	
d.	Construction schedule and verification –	
	Name:	Phone:
	Agency:	
e.	Test Vehicles (trucks, loads, drivers) –	
	Name:	Phone:
	Agency:	
f.	Traffic Control –	
	Name:	Phone:
	Agency:	
g.	Enforcement Coordination –	
	Name:	Phone:
	Agency:	
h.	Nearest Static Scale	
	Name: Location: Elle	ndale, DE
	Phone: David Gray (302) 303-3872	

SHEET 16 LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA SITE CALIBRATION SUMMARY

*STATE ASSIGNED ID	[]
*STATE CODE	[10]
*SHRP SECTION ID	[0100]

SITE CALIBRATION INFORMATION

1. *	DATE OF CALIBRATION (MONTH/DAY/YEAR) [8/7/2007]
2. *	TYPE OF EQUIPMENT CALIBRATED WIM CLASSIFIER _X_ BOTH
	REASON FOR CALIBRATION REGULARLY SCHEDULED SITE VISIT EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT DATA TRIGGERED SYSTEM REVISION OTHER (SPECIFY) LTPP Validation RESEARCH TRAINING NEW EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION
	SENSORS INSTALLED IN LTPP LANE AT THIS SITE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): BARE ROUND PIEZO CERAMIC CHANNELIZED ROUND PIEZO CHANNELIZED FLAT PIEZO MEDITION OF THE SENDING PLATES LOAD CELLS X QUARTZ PIEZO CAPACITANCE PADS OTHER (SPECIFY)
5. E	QUIPMENT MANUFACTURER <u>KISTLER</u>
	WIM SYSTEM CALIBRATION SPECIFICS**
6.**C	ALIBRATION TECHNIQUE USED: TRAFFIC STREAMSTATIC SCALE (Y/N) _X_ TEST TRUCKS
	NUMBER OF TRUCKS COMPARED 2 NUMBER OF TEST TRUCKS USED
	20 PASSES PER TRUCK TRUCK TYPE SUSPENSION 1 9 1 SUSPENSION: 1 - AIR; 2 - LEAF SPRING 2 9 1 3 - OTHER (DESCRIBE) 3
7.	SUMMARY CALIBRATION RESULTS (EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT) MEAN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DYNAMIC AND STATIC GVW1.1 STANDARD DEVIATION2.9 DYNAMIC AND STATIC SINGLE AXLES2.3 STANDARD DEVIATION3.3 DYNAMIC AND STATIC DOUBLE AXLES0.5 STANDARD DEVIATION5.0
8.	3 NUMBER OF SPEEDS AT WHICH CALIBRATION WAS PERFORMED
9.	DEFINE THE SPEED RANGES USED (MPH) 40-45 46-51 52-55
10.	CALIBRATION FACTOR (AT EXPECTED FREE FLOW SPEED)
11.**	IS AUTO-CALIBRATION USED AT THIS SITE? (Y/N) N IF YES, LIST AND DEFINE AUTO-CALIBRATION VALUE:
	CLASSIFIER TEST SPECIFICS***
12.***	METHOD FOR COLLECTING INDEPENDENT VOLUME MEASUREMENT BY VEHICLE CLASS: VIDEOX_ MANUAL PARALLEL CLASSIFIERS
13.	METHOD TO DETERMINE LENGTH OF COUNT TIMEX NUMBER OF TRUCKS
14.	MEAN DIFFERENCE IN VOLUMES BY VEHICLES CLASSIFICATION: *** FHWA CLASS 9 0.0
	FHWA CLASS
	SON LEADING CALIBRATION EFFORT:Randy, W. Plett, MACTEC
CON	TACT INFORMATION: 775-825-5885 rev. November 9, 1999

SHEET 16 LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA SITE CALIBRATION SUMMARY

*STATE ASSIGNED ID	[]
*STATE CODE	[10]
*SHRP SECTION ID	[0100]

SITE CALIBRATION INFORMATION

1.	* DATE OF CALIBRATION (MONTH/DAY/YEAR) [8/7/200	07]
2.	* TYPE OF EQUIPMENT CALIBRATED WIM	CLASSIFIER X BOTH
	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	RESEARCH TRAINING NEW EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION
	* SENSORS INSTALLED IN LTPP LANE AT THIS SITE (CHEC BARE ROUND PIEZO CERAMIC BARE FLAT CHANNELIZED ROUND PIEZO LOAD CELL CHANNELIZED FLAT PIEZO X INDUCTAN OTHER (SPECIFY)	CK ALL THAT APPLY): IT PIEZO BENDING PLATES LS _X_ QUARTZ PIEZO NCE LOOPS CAPACITANCE PADS
5.	EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER KISTLER	
	WIM SYSTEM CALIBRATIO	N SPECIFICS**
6.**	CALIBRATION TECHNIQUE USED: TRAFFIC STREAMSTATIC SCALE (Y/N)	X_ TEST TRUCKS
	NUMBER OF TRUCKS COMPARED	2 NUMBER OF TEST TRUCKS USED
	TYPE PER FHWA 13 BIN SYSTEM	
7.	DYNAMIC AND STATIC SINGLE AXLES 2.1	STANDARD DEVIATION 3.1 STANDARD DEVIATION 3.5 STANDARD DEVIATION 4.0
8.	3 NUMBER OF SPEEDS AT WHICH CALIBRATION	WAS PERFORMED
9.	DEFINE THE SPEED RANGES USED (MPH)42-46	5 47-50 51-55
10.	CALIBRATION FACTOR (AT EXPECTED FREE FLOW SP	EED)
11.*	* IS AUTO-CALIBRATION USED AT THIS SITE? (Y/N) N IF YES, LIST AND DEFINE AUTO-CALIBRATION	
	CLASSIFIER TEST SPE	CIFICS***
12.**		MEASUREMENT BY VEHICLE CLASS: PARALLEL CLASSIFIERS
13.	METHOD TO DETERMINE LENGTH OF COUNT	TIME X NUMBER OF TRUCKS
14.	*** FHWA CLASS 8 <u>0.0</u> FHWA C	SIFICATION: CLASS _5
	*** PERCENT "UNCLASSIFIED" VEHICLES: 0.0	
	RSON LEADING CALIBRATION EFFORT: <u>Randy, W. Plett, N</u> DNTACT INFORMATION: <u>775-825-5885</u>	



Sheet 19	* STATE_CODE
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 1	* SPS PROJECT ID 0100 * DATE \$ \(\frac{7}{0} \) 7
Rev. 08/31/01	DATE S///U/
PART I.	
1.* FHWA Class 2.* Number of Axles	Sumber of weight days
AXLES - units - lbs / 100s lbs / kg	
GEOMETRY	
3 a) * Tractor Cab Style - Cab Over Engine / Conventiona	b) * Sleeper Cab? YN
D. a) * Make: Freightliner b) * Model: [Classic	
10.* Trailer Load Distribution Description: CONCRETE 6/06/CS BN a 10W	bed trailer
11. a) Tractor Tare Weight (units): b). Trailer Tare Weight (units):	
12.* Axle Spacing – units m / feet and inches / feet a	and tenths 37.4
A to B 19, 3 B to C 4, 4	C to D 3.7.4
1 to B 11, 5 B to C	C to D
D to E 4.3	E to F
Wheelbased (measured A to last)	Computed
12 *Kingnin Office Funn Anda D (miss)	
3. *Kingpin Offset From Axle B (units) 2. (+ is to	the rear)
SUSPENSION	
Axle 14. Tire Size 15.* Suspension Description	(leaf, air, no., of leaves, taper or flat leaf, etc.)
A 11/24.5 taper leaf (.	2 leaves)
B INKZ4.5 air	
c 11245 air	
D 118225 air	
E What s	
F	
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Sheet 19	* STATE_CODE	10
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	0100
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 🐔	* DATE	8/7/07

Rev. 08/31/01

PART II Day 1

7.1 *b) Average Pre-Test Loaded weight

*c) Post Test Loaded Weight

*d) Difference Post Test – Pre-test

78/80

77840

Table 1. Axle and GVW computations - pre-test

Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	GVW	
I	II	III	IV	V	V	
	-I	-II	-III	-IV		
V	VI- VII	VII- VIII	VIII- IX	IX,	X	
-VI					XI	
Avg.						

Table 2 Raw Axle and GVW measurements

Axles	Meas.	Pre-test		Post-test
		Weight		Weight
A	I	10,68		
A + B	II	27,14		
A + B + C	Ш	43.25		
A+B+C+D B+C	IV	32,60		
A+B+C+D+E(1)	V	20/30		
B+C+D+E	VI	51.55		
C + D + E	VII	Ø5155		
D+E	VIII	34,93		
E	IX	17,12		
A+B+C 46/D44B-(2)	X	43,22	43,24	
A (-) B (((() () () () () () () (XI	34,88	34.98	

M 1 D	37: C - 1 D	** 7 = 1 = 1 = 4 = 4 = 4 = 4
Measured By	Verified By	Weight date
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

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Sheet 19	* STATE CODE	10	
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	0100	
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK #	* DATE	8-8-07	
Rev. 08/31/01		•	

Day 2

7.2

*b) Average Pre-Test Loaded weight

*c) Post Test Loaded Weight

*d) Difference Post Test – Pre-test

Table 3.2 Axle and GVW computations - post -test

Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	GVW	
I		III	IV	V	V	
	-I	-II	-III	-IV		
V -VI	VI- VII	VII- VIII	VIII- IX	IX.	X	
					XI	
Avg.						

Table 2.2 Raw Axle and GVW measurements POST

Axles	Meas.	Pre-test Weight	Post-test Weight
A	I	(0,67	
A+B	П		
A+B+C	III	30,70	
A+B+C+D) / -	IV	34.93	
A + B + C + D + E (1)	V		
B+C+D+E	VI		
C + D + E	VII		
D + E	VIII		
Е	IX		
A + B + C + D + E (2)	X		
A + B + C + D + E (3)	XI		

Measured By	Verified By	Weight date	
	1 4111144 15 3	 , it or give duto	

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Sheet 19	* STATE_CODE	
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	0100
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 2 Rev. 08/31/01	* DATE	3/7/07
PART I.		
	ngarali,	
1.* FHWA Class 2.* Number of Axles	Numbe	r of weight days
AXLES - units - lbs / 100s lbs / kg		
GEOMETRY		
Sa) * Transac Cal Cala Cala Cala Cala	1) 4 01	
8 a) * Tractor Cab Style - Cab Over Engine / Conventional	b) * Sleeper Cab?	V/N
9. a) * Make: Tyternational b) * Model: 9400		
t .		
10.* Trailer Load Distribution Description:	4.06	
counterweight barrier and	metal	
counter weight		
11. a) Tractor Tare Weight (units):		
b). Trailer Tare Weight (units):		
	The State of the S	
12.* Axle Spacing – units m / feet and inches / feet an	d tenths	
A to B 17.7 B to C 4.4	C to D 36,0	
11 1		*************************************
D to E 4, 4	E to F	-
Wheelbased (measured A to last) \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc	Computed	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
13. *Kingpin Offset From Axle B (units) 2.2		
(+ is to the state of the sta	ne rear)	
SUSPENSION		
Axle 14. Tire Size 15.* Suspension Description (1	•	aper or flat leaf, etc.)
Axle 14. Tire Size 15.* Suspension Description () A 116225 2 toper leave		aper or flat leaf, etc.)
A 11/225 2 taper leave		
A 11/225 2 taper leave	.5	
A 11/225 B 11/225 C 11/225 D 275/20/205 Avr	<u></u>	
A 11/225 B 11/225 C 11/225 D 275/80/225 Air	<u></u>	
A 11/225 B 11/225 C 11/225 D 275/80/225 Air	<u></u>	

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Sheet 19	* STATE_CODE	(0
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	Oloo
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 2	* DATE	8-7-07

Rev. 08/31/01

PART II Day 1

7.1

- *b) Average Pre-Test Loaded weight
- *c) Post Test Loaded Weight

*d) Difference Post Test – Pre-test

63960

Table 1. Axle and GVW computations - pre-test

Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	GVW	***************************************
I	II	III	IV	V	V	
	-I	-II	-III	-IV		
V	VI-	VII-	VIII-	IX,	X	
-VI	VII	VIII	IX			
					XI	
Avg.						

Table 2. Raw Axle and GVW measurements

Axles	Meas.	Pre-test Weight			Post-test Weight
A	I	11,10			
A+B	II	23.22			
A + B + C	Ш	35,30			
A-BLACUP B+C	IV	24.14			
ALBHETDLEGICH	V	39,88			
B±Q±D+E	VI	-			
C + D + E	VII	41,59			
D+E	VIII	29.12			
E	IX	14.61		·	
A+B+C+494+1E/(2)~	X	3 5,26	35,28		
A+B+C+D+E(3)	XI	29.10	29,10		

Measured By	Verified By	Weight date
Pricasarca Dy	vermed by	

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Sheet 19	* STATE_CODE	10
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	oino
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 2	* DATE	8-8-07

Rev. 08/31/01

Day 2

7.2 *b) Average Pre-Test Loaded weight

*c) Post Test Loaded Weight

*d) Difference Post Test – Pre-test

Table 3.2 Axle and GVW computations - post -test

Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	GVW
I	П	III	IV	V	V
	-I	-II	-III	-IV	
V	VI-	VII-	VIII-	IX	X
-VI	VII	VIII	IX		
					XI
Avg.					

Table 2.2 Raw Axle and GVW measurements

Axles	Meas.	Pre-test Weight		Post-test Weight
A	I	10.61		
A + B	II			
$A \pm B \pm C$ $S + C$	III	23,67		
A+B+C+D) (IV	24.08		
A + B + C + D + E(1)	V			
B+C+D+E	VI			
C + D + E	VII			
D + E	VIII			
Е	IX			
A + B + C + D + E (2)	X			
A + B + C + D + E (3)	XI			

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	C	100%/20/																	
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	Ι,	Sheet 20 TPP Traffic D	ata		* STATE_ *SPS PRO			010		
Speed		fication Check		*_#_3	* DATE		08/07	<u>/200</u>		
Rev. 08/31						[
WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class	WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class	
59	5	7990	59	5	64	5	8270	64	3	
62	5	7993	59	4	52	5	Saga	55	3	
58	5	7995	60	5	54	9	8234	53	9	
65	5	8002	66	5	60	3	430 9	60	3	
61	9	1508	6 i	9	30	9	8336	50	9	
55	9	8033	66	9	68	S	Q342	70	hofen]19,49
6 X	9	8045	63	9	60	3	8364	60	3	
64	8	8047	6 a	8	65	9	8365	66	9	
59	9	8248	57	9	63	6	1380	62	6	
61	5	8068	<u> </u>	5	60	9	8381	60	9	
61	5	8075	SŠ		59	3	8386	58	3	
67	9	8088	£ 8	9	56	9	8403	57	9	
59	9	8125	60	9	62	6	8434	60	6	
60	9	9126	60	9	56	9	8438	57	9	
49	6	8129	49	6	54	S	8451	55	5'	
56	9	8161	5'6	9	59	9	8458	(i	9	
56	9	8174	5 (9	5 O	5	8462	Si	S	
57	9	8209	59	9	63	. 9	8511	6 4	9	
56	S	8217	SS	S	61	9	8513	62	9	
64	9	8231	62	5	60	9	2520	28	9	
70	5	83-3d	7 0	3	59	6	8522	59	6	
52	S	8235	50	5	(5	5	8530	65	5	
54	6	8230	53	6	(5	5	8535	67	5-	
60	9	8248	(a	9	57	3	8546	61	S	
49	9	8252	51	9	65	9	8557	64	9	
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Sheet 20 * STATE CODE 10 LTPP Traffic Data *SPS PROJECT ID 0160 12005 Speed and Classification Checks * \mathcal{A} of* * DATE 08/02 Rev. 08/31/2001 WIM WIM WIM Obs. Obs WIM WIM WIM Obs. Obs speed class Record Speed Class speed class Record Speed Class 8559 10 0 6 (10 60 85(1 63 63 5 8269 7 1 6 8615 3555 66 8630 59 60 8691 55 54 61 61 9659 9 54 55 8662 8677 55 54 9 53 8678 st9 54 8679 59 8714 55 57 5 63 8724 62 20 70 8730 9 50 8737 59

Direction 5B Lane 1 Time from 17:95 to 18:15

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Prosheet

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ï.	speed	class	Record	Speed	Class	speed	class	Record	Speed	Class
	59	q	12068	59	9	60	9	12311	60	9
	55		12095	55	C	54	9	12312	55	9
	60	9	12101	58	9	57	9	12313	<i>5</i> 6	9
	<u>\$</u> 5	q	12103	55	9	5 9	5	12316	60	
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	60	6'	12130	65	G	55	9	12338	56	9
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	55	8	12213	55	8	55	5	12378	54	4
	58	9	12215	59	q	67	<u> </u>	12403	63	6
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		d	12254	\$5	9	65	<u> </u>	12497	CH.	9
	55	G	12265	59	G	58	4	12514	5-9	9
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59	- CRISTA	<u> </u>	12284	c ə	Ç	52	5	12 C 22	52	5
	Recorded	by	rT	Dire	ction <u>SC</u>	Lane _	Time f	rom <u>10/1</u> 1	<u>)</u> to <u>i</u>	1'. 35

		Sheet 20			* STATE_			16	
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Rev. 08/31/		ication Check	$xs * \lambda of$	*_2	* DATE		08/08	/200_	
WIM	WIM	WIM	Obs.	Obs	WIM	WIM	WIM	Obs.	Obs
speed	class	Record	Speed	Class	speed	class	Record	Speed	Class
59	8	12633	59 63	84	60	9	+296		9
62	5	12643	61	5	60	9	12977	61	9
60	4	13620	58	q	6164	5	12993	64	5
60	<u> </u>	12663	CO	Ç	53	5	13001	52	5
54	G	12673	5 G	G	57	q	1301G	56	9
57	5	12690	5 5	5	59	q	13021	G 0	9
61	?	1270G	60	8	44	9	13030	42	9
53	<u> </u>	12747	53	5	55	9	13039	55	9
61	9	12748	61	9	57	4	13040	58	9
57	Q	12783	55	9	6162	53		. 64	53
CO	5	12820	59	5	61	S	13050	6	5
55	G	12822	_55	C	49	5	13052	50	5
59	9	2823	57	q	62	9	13054	66	9
63	4	12864	62	9	75	5	13055	74	5
61	4	12865	G Q	Ŷ	57	d	13063	59	9
54	9	12907	55	9	66	q	13076	65	Ÿ
C O	<u>q</u>	12930	6(4	C2	5	13078	6[5
69	<u> </u>	12936	Cq	8	G [<u> </u>	13094	61	5
64	4	12939	G H	9	58	9	13100	58	q
59	9	12952	58	9	5.7	9	13108	57	q
64	5	12958	C4	5	59	5	13109	57	5
54	4	12961	55	9	CO		13118	C 2	9
C (5	12965	64	5	57	5	13138	57	5
55	<u> </u>	12974	59	ð	62	9	13137	62	9
54	5	12975	53	5	64	le '	13138	Ø 5	G
Recorded	by <u>M</u>	<u>VT</u>	Dire	ction <u>S</u>	_ Lane _/	Time f	rom <u>11' 3'</u>	<u>s</u> to	3:00

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i			Sheet 20			* STATE_				
			TPP Traffic D			*SPS PRO	JECT_ID	to de land		2
e de la companya.	Speed . Rev. 08/31/		ication Check	s * <u>J</u> of	3	* DATE		08/08	/200	<i>[</i>
	WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class	WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class
	28	S	11598	55	5	52	6	11885	81	6
	64	q	11614	63	q	56	5	11918	55	5
	57	<u> </u>	1654	58	6	56	5	11925	55	5
	58	5	11667	60	5	62	9	11931	6 1	9
	Gı	6	11725	<u>61</u>	6	65	6	11930	65	9
	59	9	11726	58	9	63	5	12017	556	5
	6 (5	11133	60	5	<u> </u>	9	12025	62	9
	55	5	11738	56	5	55	5	12027	56	5
A. A. Charles	54	9	11741	53	9	59	9	12045	59	9
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Sheet 21 LTPP Traffic Data

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			Sheet 21				*STAT	* STATE CODE	erre.			<u> </u>						
		LTP	LTPP Traffic Data	Data			*SPS PROJECT	ROJECT		-	0	C						
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	WIM System	Test Tr	Test Truck Records	ords *	2) of	M	* DATE		9	8 0 2	20	7							
08/	/2001				,														
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Sheet 21 LTPP Traffic Data

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Sheet 21 LTPP Traffic Data	Pass		Constanting	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	<u> </u>	75	. C	9			-
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Sheet 21 LTPP Traffic Data WIM System Test Truck Records 08/31/2001	Radar	23	35	28	25		3	S			
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Checked by

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TEST VEHICLE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR SPS WIM VALIDATION

August 7, 2007

STATE: DE

SHRP ID: 0100

Photo 1 - 10_0100_Tractor_Truck_1_08_08_07.JPG	. 2
Photo 2 - 10_0100_Tractor_Truck_2_08_08_07.JPG	
Photo 3 - 10_0100_Load_Truck_1_08_08_07.JPG	
Photo 4 - 10_0100_Load_Truck_2_08_08_07.JPG	
Photo 5 - 10_0100_Kingpin_Offset_Truck_1_08_08_07.JPG	
Photo 6 - 10_0100_Kingpin_Offset_Truck_2_08_08_07.JPG	
Photo 7 - 10_0100_Suspension_1_Truck_1_08_08_07.JPG	
Photo 8 - 10_0100_Suspension_1_Truck_2_08_08_07.JPG	
Photo 9 - 10_0100_Suspension_2_Truck_1_08_08_07.JPG	
Photo 10 - 10_0100_Suspension_2_Truck_2_08_08_07.JPG	
Photo 11 - 10_0100_Suspension_3_Truck_1_08_08_07.JPG	
Photo 12 - 10 0100 Suspension 3 Truck 2 08 08 07 IPG	



Photo 1 - 10_0100_Tractor_Truck_1_08_08_07.JPG



 $Photo\ 2-10_0100_Tractor_Truck_2_08_08_07.JPG$



Photo $3 - 10_0100_Load_Truck_1_08_08_07.JPG$



Photo 4 - 10_0100_Load_Truck_2_08_08_07.JPG



Photo 5 - 10_0100_Kingpin_Offset_Truck_1_08_08_07.JPG



Photo 6 - 10_0100_Kingpin_Offset_Truck_2_08_08_07.JPG



 $Photo\ 7-10_0100_Suspension_1_Truck_1_08_08_07.JPG$



Photo 8 - 10_0100_Suspension_1_Truck_2_08_08_07.JPG



Photo 9 - 10_0100_Suspension_2_Truck_1_08_08_07.JPG

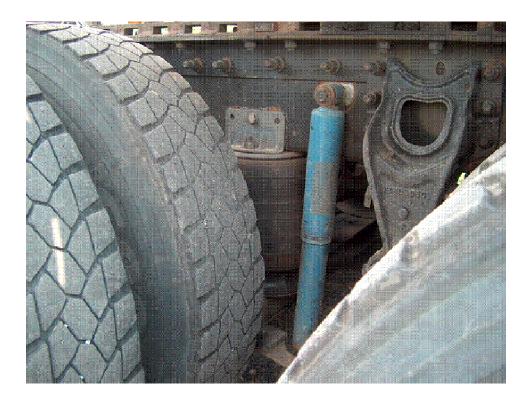


Photo 10 - 10_0100_Suspension_2_Truck_2_08_08_07.JPG

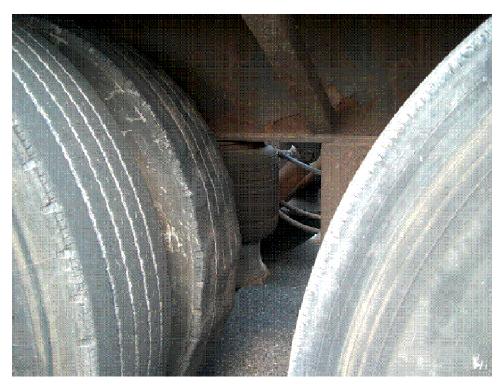


Photo 11 - 10_0100_Suspension_3_Truck_1_08_08_07.JPG



Photo 12 - 10_0100_Suspension_3_Truck_2_08_08_07.JPG

ETG LTPP CLASS SCHEME, MOD 3

Axle 1 Weight Min *						2.5				2.5	3.5	3,5			2.5	3.5	3.0	3.5		2.5	3.5	5.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Gross Weight Min-Max		0.10-3.00	1.00-7.99	1.00-7.99	12.00 >	8.00 >	1.00-11.99	1.00-11.99	20.00 >	12,00-19,99	12.00 >	20.00 >	1.00-11.99	1,00-11.99	12.00-19.99	12.00 >	20.00 >	20,00 >	1,00-11.99	12.00-19.99	12.00 >	20.00 >	20.00>	20.00 >	20.00 >	20.00 >	20.00 >	20.00 >	20.00>	20.00 >
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Spacing 5						700000000000000000000000000000000000000																				2.50-10.99	11.00-26.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00
Spacing 4																			1.00-11.99	1.00-11.99	2.50-6.30	2.50-11.99	12.00-27.00	2.50-6.30	11.00-26.00	2.50-11.99	6.00-24.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00
Spacing 3			7,000,000										1.00-11.99	1.00-11.99	1.00-20.00	2.50-12.99	13.00-50.00	2.50-20.00	1.00-11.99	1.00-25.00	2.50-6.29	6.30-65.00	6.30-50.00	2.50-6.30	6.00-20.00	6.10-50.00	11.00-26.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00
Spacing 2							6.00-25.00	6.00-25.00	3.00-7.00	6.30-30,00	2.50-6.29	11.00-45.00	6.00-30.00	6.00-30.00	6.30-40.00	2.50-6.29	2.50-6.29	8.00-45.00	6.00-25.00	6.30-35.00	2.50-6.29	2.50-6.29	2.50-6.29	16.00-45.00	11.00-26.00	2.50-6.30	2.50-6.30	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00
Spacing 1		1.00-5.99	6.00-10.10	10.11-23.09	23.10-40.00	6.00-23.09	6.00 - 10.10	10.11-23.09	23.10-40.00	6.00-23.09	6.00-23.09	6.00-23.09	6.00-10.10	10.11-23.09	6.00-26.00	6.00-23.09	6.00-26.00	6.00-26.00	10.11-23.09	6.00-23.09	6.00-23.09	6.00-30.00	6.00-30.00	6.00-30.00	6.00-30.00	6.00-26.00	6.00-26.00	6.00-45.00	6.00-45.00	6.00-45.00
No. Axles		7	7	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	#	4	4	4	ĸ	\$	S.	w.	\$	5	S	9	9	r-	90	9
Vehicle Type	7	Motorcycle	Passenger Car	Other (Pickup/Van)	Bus	2D Single Unit	Car w/ I Axle Trailer	Other w/ I Axle Trailer	Bus	2D w/ 1 Axle Trailer	3 Axle Single Unit	Semi, 2S1	Car w/2 Axle Trailer	Other w/ 2 Axle Trailer	2D w/ 2 Axle Trailer	4 Axle Single Unit	Semi, 3SI	Semi, 2S2	Other w/ 3 Axle Trailer	2D w/3 Axle Trailer	5 Axle Single Unit	Semi, 3S2	Truck+FullTrailer (3-2)	Semi, 2S3	Semi+FullTrailer, 2S12	Semi, 3S3	Semi+Full Trailer, 3S12	7 Axle Multi's	8 Axle Multi's	9 Axle Multi's
Class			7	60	4	S	7	60	4	'n	9	∞	7	3	S	-	%	×	3	w		6	6	6	=	10	12	13	13	3

Spacings in feet Weights in kips (Lbs/1000)
* Suggested Axle 1 minimum weight threshold if allowed by WIM system's class algorithm programming

System Operating Parameters

Delaware SPS-1 (Lane 1)

Validation Visit – 8 August, 2007

Calibration factor for sensor #1:

65 kph:	3253
72 kph:	3253
80 kph:	3388
88 kph:	3421
105 kph:	3455

Calibration factor for sensor #2:

65 kph:	3388
72 kph:	3388
80 kph:	3529
88 kph:	3564
105 kph:	3599